# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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## PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the Louisianian, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the Louisianian a *desideratum* in these respects.

### POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the Louisianian shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances"* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

### TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

### EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

### FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.


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## POETRY.

### DON'T CROWD.

BY H. E. BROWN.

Don't crowd; this world is broad enough
For you as well as me;
The doors of art are opened wide—
The realm of thought is free;
Of all earth's places, you are right
To choose the best you can,
Provided that you do not try
To crowd some other man.

What matter though you scarce can count
Your piles of golden ore;
While he can hardly strive to keep
Gaunt famine from his door?
Of willing hands and honest heart
Alone should man be proud,
Then give him all the room he needs,
And never try to crowd.

Don't crowd, prowd Miss; your dainty silk
Will glisten none the less
Because it comes in contact with
A beggar's tattered dress;
This lovely world was never made
For you and I alone;
A pauper has a right to tread
The pathway to a throne.

Don't crowd the good from out your heart
By fostering all that's bad;
But give to every virtue room—
The best that may be had;
Be each day's record such a one
That you may well be proud;
Give each his right—give each his room,
And never try to crowd.

## THE USE OF A LONG NOSE.

The following amusing if improbable story is told of Mozart at the time when he was a pupil of Haydn; Haydn had challenged Mozart to compose a piece of music which he could not play at sight. Mozart accepted the banter, and a champagne supper was to be the forfeit. Everything being arranged between the two composers, Mozart took his pen and a sheet of paper, and in five minutes dashed off a piece of music, and much to the suprise of Haydn, handed it to him saying, "There is a piece of music which you can not play, and I can; you are to give the first trial." Haydn smiled contemptuously at the visionary presumtion of his pupil, and placing the notes before him, struck the keys of the instrument. Surprised at its simplicity, he dashed away till he reached the middle of the piece, when, stopping all at once, he exclaimed, "How's this, Mozart? How's this? Here my hands are stretched out to both ends of the piano, yet there is a middle key to be touched. Nobody can play such music,—not even the composer himself." Mozart smiled at the half-excited indignation and perplexity of the great master, and taking the seat he had quitted, struck the instrument with such an air of self-assurance that Haydn began to think himself duped. Running along the simple passages, he came to that part which his teacher had pronounced impossible to be played. Mozart, it must be remarked, was favored, or at least endowed, with an extremely long nose. Reaching the difficult part, he stretched both hands to the extreme long ends of the piano, and, leaning forward, bobbed his nose against the middle key which nobody could play. Haydn burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, and after acknowledging he was beaten, he declared that nature had endowed Mozart with a capacity for music which he had never discovered.

Estimates of the Sugar Crop.—New Orleans merchants and editors are making wild and injurious estimates of the probable yield of the present sugar crop. The *Picayune* believes that the crop is so good that 225,000 hogsheads of sugar will be made this fall; and we have received the annual sugar circular of Messrs. E. A. Leonval & Co., of 110 Gravier street, New Orleans, in which we find that they estimate the present year's product at 175,000 to 220,000 hogsheads.

As we have constantly been traveling among sugar planters throughout the entire year, and riding over the cane fields in various parishes, we think that to calculate the yield at 150,000 hogsheads of sugar would be a reasonable estimate; but from all we have seen and learned from reliable sources, we fear that it will fall short of that last season, which was about 145,000 hogsheads. The crop is much worse than that of last year, and the almost general failure of stubble can, will make it necessary to reserve for seed a much larger amount of cane than usual, which will fully counterbalance the increased acreage on which our New Orleans friends are making calculations.—*Sugar Planter.*

## HONOR WASHED IN BLOOD.

We wish there could be a "new departure" in the tone of society which demands that wounded honor should be washed in human blood. The tongue of slander is glib and active. An evil word spoken in haste is indiscreetly conveyed, and its repetition often exaggerated. Bad blood is generated and human blood flows, desolating the household, leaving widows, and orphans the victims of passion, and wounded honor washed in blood smells no sweeter for the lurid ablution.

These thoughts come upon reading the sad tragedy enacted last Thursday in New Orleans. Mr. Rainey having been in business with Mr. Boyd was dissatisfied with his management, and spoke of Boyd as a thief. Boyd called on him and asked him to retract. He refused. Boyd shot and killed him instantly without any warning or threat. Roth parties moved in respectable circles. Boyd was a cotton pressman. Rainey was the book-keeper of a national bank. Has Boyd proven, by being a murderer—for in law he is nothing else—that he is not a thief? if he had never stolen before, has he not stolen a precious life from orphan children which he cannot restore? Why was this killing? Because society had heard the whisperings of this foul slander; and unless Boyd killed the man who called him a thief his friends and acquaintances would cut him as a coward and a paltroon.

How little there is of true courage in all this. How blamable the whole affair, and yet the surface of present society is rotten with this polluted principle. Men should learn that time wears out slander, and that rectitude of conduct gives the lie to cowardice. There is true bravery in leaving the slanderer to perish in his own corruption.

We need a "new departure" to correct this evil in society, for the sake of widows and orphans.

*Planters Banner*, Sept. 13.

[From the Household.

### Teach your Daughters Cookery.

A great deal is written about the importance of training our daughters to be experienced cooks, whatever their position in life is likely to be. And that usually means, we should teach them to prepare a great many curious dishes in a most marvelous way, requiring unlimited time and patience, not to mention very generous supplies of ingredients.

Now, it may be very valuable at times to know all about these curious "made dishes," but for every day use it would be well for us to tone down our own children's tastes. We should strive to give them a taste for simple dishes prepared to perfection, rather than for elaborate, highly seasoned ones.

Skill in simple cookery is one of the finest and most useful accomplishments a young lady can have. Let her graduate in the art of bread-making, taking in the whole department. Nothing conduces more to the health of a household than good bread, and every family likes a variety in this article. She has here a wide range for her ingenuity.

Simple mashed potatoes, nicely seasoned with cream, salt and pepper, are much better and more wholesome than raw potatoes pared round and round, like shavings, and boiled in lard until they are brown and crisp. They may not look quite so fanciful, but I think any hungry man would prefer the mashed potatoes. Let the girls learn to cook well—not to drown the peas in too much matter, nor to take up the greens when they are dark and poisonous looking; nor to set on potatoes when they are watery and half cooked; nor beefsteak which has soaked half an hour in lukewarm fat. Let them learn to cook all these simple things perfectly, and then it will be time enough for fancy dishes.

Oh! there is such a world of comfort around tables where simple things are done well. The children grow up with wholesome tastes that no after years of luxurious dissipation can wholly root out. They will have sounder bodies and more vigorous constitution than the children of luxury, and will escape many temptations which highly seasoned dishes are apt to lead them into.

## A "New Departure" at the South.

While Democratic politicians, North and South, are quarreling over a "new departure," which involves the relinquishment of cherished political prejudices, a "new departure" has been inaugurated at Atlanta, Ga., which may work a social revolution at the South, and eventually place the black man on a personal as well as political equality with his persecutors. The occasion was the commencement of Atlanta University for colored students, on the last of June, an account of which is given by a correspondent of the Congregationalist. The institution has been in operation but about two years. At the request of the college, Governor Bullock had appointed a committee of ten of the leading men of Atlanta, of whom a majority were Democrats, to attend the examinations and make a full report of the character and work of the school. Ex-Governor Brown, one of the ablest politicians at the South, was chairman of the committee. These gentlemen, with many others, were present throughout the three days of the closing exercise. They came, as they all said, with no belief that the negroes could become proficient in the study of Greek and Latin, or in the higher mathematics. On the contrary, they expected to have their ideas of the intellectual inferiority of the black race confirmed. They brought with them experienced teachers, who strove to confuse the pupils by cross-questions. "And yet," says the correspondent, (Rev. William B. Brown, D. D., of Newark, N. J.,) "after sixteen hours of as fairly conducted and thoroughly searching examinations as I have ever known, including the common branches, and also Latin, Greek, algebra and geometry, these gentlemen, every one of them, magnanimously surrendered their cherished prejudices and theories, and publicly confessed themselves converts to the doctrine that the black race and the white, as to their power of acquiring knowledge, even in the higher branches of learning, stand on an essential equality."

The proficiency of the colored students was so manifest and excited so much attention that large numbers of the leading citizens of Atlanta attended the exercises on the last day. At the class of these Governor Brown made a statement in behalf of the committee, in which he said that their prejudices and theories had made the negro race inferior to the white, but these examinations had compelled them to change their theories and conquer their prejudices. The Board of visitors, also, in their report, gave similar testimony, as follows:

"At every step of the examination we were impressed with the fallacy of the popular idea (which, in common with thousands of others, a majority of the undersigned have heretofore entertained,) that the members of the African race are not capable of a high grade of intellectual culture. The rigid tests to which the classes in Algebra and Geometry, and in Latin and Greek were subjected, unequivocally demonstrated that under judicious training, and with persevering study, there are many members of the African race who can attain a high grade of intellectual culture."

Here is a "new departure" for the white race of the South more remarkable than the "new departure" set in motion by the great Ohio politician, and one which is likely to prove vastly more beneficial to the colored people, for if the Southern whites become convinced that the blacks are intellectually their equals, a great change for the better must occur in their treatment of them.—*Ex.*

—Planche, in his "Recollections," repeats the following, as related by Rogers, the poet:

"My old friend Maltby, the brother of the Bishop, was a very absent man. One day at Paris, in the Louvre, we were looking at the pictures, when a lady entered who spoke to me and kept me some minutes in conversation. On rejoining Maltby, I said: That was Mrs.———. We had not met so long she had almost forgotten me, and asked me if my name was Rogers.' Maltby, still looking at the pictures, said: 'And was it?'"

[From the Household.

### Incompatibility.

An exchange forcibly and in the main truthfully, says:

A woman, no doubt, feels the *ennui* of domestic life more keenly than a man. He is occupied with his business, and the home, at the end of the day, even when he has to experience a moderate amount of nagging, is felt to be an agreeable change. But to the wife the utter sameness of existence, after the few bright months of domestic bliss have passed, must be very trying.

Perhaps her solitude inspires her with a vague feeling of jealousy, and she makes herself wretched over imaginary wrongs. Why, for example, is he frequently late at business—can it be business which keeps a man in town so long past the dinner-hour? Why does he occasionally dress himself with unusual care before leaving home in the morning, and what possible excuse can he have for doing so? Is it possible that he can dare to imagine, he a married man, that any woman would care to look at him? * * * *

We never yet heard a really good and sensible woman complain of the restraints of married life, but we have heard much repining from ladies who had not the smallest idea of performing their own share of duty. Their idea of submission is that it should all be on the side of the husband, and that the chief duty of the wife is to rule in queenly state at home. Fortunately most women are wise enough to abstain in time from playing the dangerous game of queen of the castle. They find it will not do, or that beyond a certain line their rule is quietly ignored or laughed at. The *vis inertiæ* of a wearied man of business has often done more to disarm a nagging wife than volumes of argument and expostulation. The stolid husband absorbed in his evening paper allows the querulous complaints of the wife to pass unheeded, and only hears them in disjointed fragments. He gains a quiet victory, and a few such contests convince the lady that she is playing a losing game, and might prudently keep her little troubles to herself.

A war of words with a woman is an unwise and dangerous game to play, and when it is persisted in the results are always most lamentable. After a struggle continued for months, or perhaps years, a separation takes place on the ground of incompatibility of temper, and the foolish pair part only to court fresh misery. In the cases which have come under our notice a little mutual forbearance might have made domestic life smooth and pleasant, but each party possessed a large share of false pride and would not yield a jot. Of course there are nagging women who cannot be silenced, no matter how willing husbands may be to meet their wishes half-way, and there are men naturally brutal and ill-tempered who cannot be "managed," and upon whom the tact and foresight of a prudent woman is wholly wasted.

In such cases as these there is no possibility of domestic peace; submission does not bring happiness, everything goes wrong, and the whole family are continually in hot water. These, however, are rare cases, and we do not pretend to deal with them; we are merely considering the ordinary husband and wife of the period, whose faults are on the surface, and who in the main are kindly and considerate to each other. Eccentricities of temper generally wear off in course of time, or become less disagreeable, and the pair who have patience to endure each other generally and by liking or loving in earnest.

## AN INGENIOUS PRAYER.

The celebrated Dominican friar, Rocco, is said to have once been preaching in the market-place at Naples. "This day," said he, "I will see if you truly repent your sins." Thereupon he commenced a penitential discourse that made the hair of the hard-hearted multitude stand upright, and when they were all on their knees, guashing their teeth, beating their breasts, and putting on all imaginable signs of contrition, he suddenly cried, "Now, you who truly repent of your sins hold up your hands." There was not one present who did not immediately stretch out his arms. "Holy Archangel Michael," then exclaimed Rocco, "thou who with thy adamantine sword standest by the judment-seat of God, hew off every hand that has been raised hypocritically." Instantly every hand dropped, and Rocco poured forth a fresh invective against the sinfulness and perversity of his audience.

## NEWSPAPER WORK.

An exchange in an able article on "newspaper work and workers," truthfully remarks that there is no other profession but enjoys immunity from observation as to its modes. The preacher writes in the privacy of his study, and can concoct platitudes or pad out plagiarism that would be the ruin of the editor and reporter. The lawyer consults his client and organizes his campaign in private, bringing into court only as much as makes for his cause and against the cause of his adversary. The doctor piles his portions and launches in his lancet in secret. If the patient recover, it may be the medecine or it may be in spite of it; if he die, it may be pills or Providence—the physician is scathless. None of these come to light that their deeds may be reproved.

Moreover, the work of the press is continuous, as well as constantly public. There is no peace in our war. There is no rest for the weary. Space is no more annihilated by telegraph than time by journalism. The evening and the morning are not merely the first day, but all the seven Night is annihilated as to all its quantities of repose. Every minute of every hour of twenty-four is occupied by some workers doing some work that shows itself in the newspaper of the day and afternoon. Repetition is as impossible as rest. Facts are ever new. Comments must be as fresh as facts, and the edition is a remorseless giant that eats up all the seconds. The making of a newspaper is perpetual motion in a thousand fields. In such a work, demanding ceaseless effort, permitting no pause, exacting eternal and ever-varying exercises, it is impossible for wheat to be unmixed of chaff, for accuracy not to be impaired by mistake, for injustice not occasionally to be done.

*Newspaper Reporter.*

## A STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

About fourteen months ago the Steamer Right Way exploded her boilers two miles above Thibodaux, killing some fifteen persons, and wounding as many more.

It will be remembered that several persons, who were standing on the levee as the fatal steamer was leaving our wharf, noticed and remarked that there was a *singular hissing sound about her machinery or steam apparatus.* In a half hour afterwards she exploded.

Captain Ben Lane, who, seated upon a balcony of a hotel at Point Clear Mississippi, witnessed the explosion of the Steamer Ocean Wave, on the 28th of August last, by which a great number of lives were lost, in writing a description of the same says: "The boat gave out a queer hissing sound some time before the explosion."

Can any of our Engineers explain this? Is there any warning given by a boiler previous to an explosion? We would be pleased to have some experienced Engineers give us their opinions on this point. Certainly the coincidence in these two cases is remarkable, to say the least of it.

[*Exchange.*

## WHY CATTLE NEED SALT.

A correspondent wishes the reason why cattle need salt. It is because phosphate of soda must be furnishes to the blood, whereas it is phosphate of potash that exists in grains and grasses grown on soils deficient, as most soils are, in saline or sodic compound. When salt is take into the animal system it is cholorine unites with the potassium of the potash while the liberated sodium is oxydized to form soda, and this combides with the phosphoric acid from the potash phosphate to form phosphate of soda. Soda also exists in milk. It is this which gives the fluid its slightly alkaline taste when first drawn. If this be absent, as when cattle are not supplied in some way with salt, the milk is unwholesome. Cattle are apt to prefer grass grown on lands top dressed with two or three hundred weight of salt to the acre, for the reason that the salt renders the grass sweeter, more tender and succulent. The weight of grass grown on salted land is, however, likely to be diminished in proportion, as rankness of growth is prevented.—*J. A. Whitney, in Rural New Yorker.*


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THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1871.

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## U. S. GRANT.

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☞ It will be remembered that a couple of weeks ago a dispute arose at a military pic-nic at the City Park, between Captain R. Rey, of the Second Regiment Louisiana Militia, and Police officer Cartwright, on duty there, resulting in threatening attitudes, contact, and an appeal to arms, which, however, the opportune appearance of Col. Jas. Lewis, of the above regiment prevented any bloody consummation.

The police officer appealed to Recorder McArthur, charging the Captain with "assault and battery," and the Recorder after examination has sent accused to the First District Court for trial.

☞ On Tuesday last we enjoyed the pleasure of a call from Elder Thomas of the Bethel Church, and T. Morris Chester Esq. Mr. Chester enjoys the benefits of a liberal education, possesses a highly cultivated mind, and is a Barrister of eminence. He will shortly deliver a lecture in St. James Chapel, of which we will give due notice.

☞ On Monday evening last there was a Grand Concert at the Mechanic's Institute, by the "Crestiani Comedians." Mr. A. P. Williams presided at the piano, with his usual ability. The songs, dances and jokes of the minstrels created a great deal of merriment among the guests, and some of the performances were received with rapturous applause.

The lady singers, Misses M. Anderson, Katie McKay, and others acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner.

The entertainment lasted till 11 P.M. when the concert being over, the centre of the spacious hall was cleared, a band of music made its appearance and the lovers of the dance went in with their accustomed relish, and kept up the enjoyment till a late hour.

## THE ROMANCE OF THE NEGRO.

This is the title of an article in the *Galaxy* for October, 1871, from the pen of EDWARD A. POLLARD. The writer thinks that "there has been a LOST THEORY, as well as a Lost Cause for the South in the late war." That is to say, the South given over apparently to judicial blindness, drilled in the school of Thomas Carlyle and other negro-haters, even advocated the doctrine of the humanity of slavery, inasmuch as the negro if freed and left to take care of himself was bound to degenerate to barbarism, become the easy prey of every known and unknown calamity, until utter extinction would be his lot. And as they were not desirous of seeing "the poor negro" so fade away and perish, they charitably held him in the only condition which they conceived he could live in. The South was even willing to evidence the sincerity of their devotion to the interests of the negro to the extent of fighting for him, and they fought, and fought, but they lost the negro. Their education and their proclivities, drove them to some extent to expect a speedy fulfillment of the vaticinations of these seers, and their bitter unrelenting caste prejudice induced them to so ardently desire the extinction which they were taught to believe would ensue, that they blinded themselves to every other consideration, and deliberately set to work all over the country to disseminate the most silly reports of the "fast thinning ranks," and in some localities where disease and death were not hastening on the process of extermination, the shot-gun, the knife and the pistol were even called in pretty extensive requisition, and so the work went bravely on—ever and anon cheering the negrophobist with the prospect of a happy providential riddance of she negro. But, says Mr. Pollard:

Those who have been looking for the providential riddance of the negro, and have been constructing mortality tables to suit themselves, must have been rather surprised, waking up some morning not long since, to read in the newspapers an outgiving from the United States Census, our *ne plus ultra* of statistical information. We are there given to know that since 1860 the negroes of the South, despite the experiences of the war, have increased nearly ten per cent. (or more exactly speaking 9.7 per cent.), and that in the United States of to-day there are not less than five millions of black people! We can no longer shut our eyes to what we may be unwilling to believe. The day for prophesying for the black man of America a fate similar to that of its red man is past. The fact, welcome or unwelcome, must be accepted that this race, in numbers already a considerable nation, of characteristics different from the white man's, is being mixed into the society and political system of America, and is working out there an experiment attended by the circumstances of a peculiar romance. A comparatively small number of Africans, brought across the seas from their native wilds, grown up into a people of millions, trained in the harsh school of slavery, but a school whose benefits are that the negro is brought to his present capacity for an experiment more hopeful than has ever yet been made for his true civilization, are to be displayed to the world not only as a new test of the social and political system of America, but as a last supreme effort to take off a reproach that has lain for ages on the African, and to meet the prejudices against him in a new arena, and under auspices that have never been offered before. It is the apparition of a new figure and actor in the civilized world; a great historical and ethnological problem to be solved anew; a condition of things sprung out of the dramatic circumstances of a great war; a sudden transformation that exceeds the surprise of fiction; a new prospect dawned on what had been before supposed the most hopeless and melancholy outlook of history—the regeneration of the African; an intense study already commenced of this hitherto hopeless race, as of one snddenly becoming interesting; the *discovery*, so to speak, of the negro as a unique, poetical character, issued out of circumstances the most unpromising, yet already displaying capacities and virtues that have captured the observation and interest of the world. In this romance the writer desires a shares, as in a great event of history that has happily occurred in his times and generation, a crisis and a scene with which Providence has allowed him to be contemporary, and of which he is scarcely content to be an idle spectator.

Mr. P. is astonished at the little knowledge the slaveholders of the South had of the real character of the negro. The explanation of facts dissipates any marvel. The negro was regarded as possessing one attribute above a monkey, and that was speech. It never entered into consideration that he was *a man* possessed of vast capacities, and of peculiar excellencies. But yet as instances of genius, flashes of manhood would occasionally appear, every precaution was taken to close every avenue of enlightenment, and measures resorted to, to crush out every spark of individuality and self.

Mr. Pollard, who was himself a slaveholder, says he broke through the trammels, he overcame the mountain obstacles to association even to the least extent with the negro, and even in those days he "commenced the study of the negro *as a man*." The result of his study of this new volume convinced him that the negro was endowed with not only the essential attributes of manhood, but that he possesses "virtues to assign him to a high place on the roll of humanity."

The refusal to recognize this by the South, their determination to fight it out on the line of negro unfitness for freedom and self-control, for civil and political equality, in the face of the thousand and one exemplifications of their merits is what Mr. Pollard so aptly terms a "Lost Theory." The blind unreasoning and unreasonable opposition to the assumption by the negro of those duties and privileges, the enjoyment of those rights and immunities which belong to *man*, is what Mr. Pollard condemns. He considers it fixed beyond all dispute that the negro is free, is here in the midst of this great and growing nation, is adding to his numbers by a natural increase, is conducting himself in a manner to both deserve and command the respect of the nation, and is therefore entitled to that consideration which these things call for.

He says "of slavery, as a thing of the past, there is a view which has not been developed by controversial ingenuity, and which is chiefly valuable as affording an admirable ground of reconciliation between parties which have so long and bitterly discussed the peculiar institution," and we may add the negro and the Southerner.

We will persue this vein of thought in our next.

EXECUTIONS.—On Saturday last the condemned murderers of Frank Menteath, in St. James Parish, John Williams, Noel *alias* Madison Hampton, and Alfred Decaraux were executed in public, near the spot where the murder was committed. A large number of persons were present, and the doomed men exhibited signs of repentance for their bad act.

The papers report an outrageous proceeding on the part of the sheriff, to the effect, that he not only brought out a prisoner confined on the charge of murder, to witness the executions, but that he taunted the unfortunate man with the reminder that a similar fate certainly awaited him, and that was the reason why he brought him out to look at them. A more heartless proceeding can scarcely be conceived; and the bare mention of it is sufficient to draw down the execration of the just and the humane. Let justice certainly be done, but there is no necessity for, and no efficacy in cruel tyranny.

THE WEBER CASE.—Mr. D. A. Weber who was arrested in this city a few days ago, on the charge preferred by Auditor Graham of forging speaker Carter's name to a warrant amounting to $2,546 for printing the laws of the last session of the Legislature in the *Feliciana Republican*, has been released on $3,000 bonds by Recorder McArthur.

The circumstances as far as they are revealed, show that Mr. Weber had obtained the signatures of the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, and desired that of the Speaker. He entrusted his warrants to some friends, and they were returned to him signed as by the Speaker. Mr. Weber claims to be entirely innocent of any knowledge, of any fraud, or of any intention to commit one. It is certain that somebody signed them, and we hope that further developments will place the responsibility where it belongs.

Ex-Secretary of State Geo. E. Bovee has gone into Court to recover possession of his office from which he was suspended by Governor Warmoth. The case is now before the Eighth District Court and is conducted by the Attorney General of Counsel for Mr. Bovee. Elsewhere we publish the answer filed by the present incumbent. Sept. 27 was been specially appointed to try the case, which will doubtless turn on the authority of the Executive to suspend a constitutional officer. In this aspect it will be a highly interesting trial, although the *Picayune* of last evening says, "the opinion is prevalent at the State House that the application will be rejected by the Courts."

A BIRTHDAY.—We really enjoyed the company of that congenial gathering of friends, on Thursday evening, drawn together to celebrate the twenty-six anniversary of the residence of our genial friend Mr. Geo. E. Paris on this planet. Many happy returns of the day friend George.

## J. HENRI BURCH.

"Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit."

Never did a more appropriate proverb from the pen of "the wise man" occur to us than the above, when we had perused the column devoted to the Editor of this paper, by the *Grand Era;* and we beg to assure the reader that no other earthly consideration could induce us to notice to-day the vaporings, the idle, impotent threats of the inflated and consummately arrogant Mr. Burch.

The suggestions of common sense, and the intimation of friends whose judicious counsel we highly value, had brought us to the conclusion that it were discreet to quit a contest in which victory to us would be attended with no honor, and defeat would be eternal disgrace. Our readers cannot have failed to observe that latterly all of our labors, *Grand Era*wise, have been directed with the view of aiding our unappreciative friend in his editorial sphere. We deeply regretted to find a colored man entering a field of such vast usefulness, a sphere of such lofty and lawful ambition, a department pre-eminently an educator to the modest but industrious aspirant, with so little appreciation of the situation, but with a recklessness aptly illustrating the poets' satire, that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

We embraced opportunities to make profitable suggestions—we administered mild rebukes, and lastly we admitted a scourging to our columns. That pride which "goeth before destruction" and that "haughty spirit" which precedeth "a fall," has prompted resistance and suggested retaliation for our pains. This our experience teaches us to let alone, the freshet will run off.

Like every other incapable, Mr. Burch, in his wrath, indulges in language with which he is most familiar. Our predilections and our habits preclude us from entering into competition with Mr. Burch for the palm, in the use of billingsgate and vulgarity, which, like "a sweet morsel," roll so smoothly from his editorial lips.

In the exercise of our discretion we, by request, inserted an article in our paper, it has given Mr. Burch offence, and he says that the statements are false, and he deviates a little from the line of rectitude when he says we knew them to be untrue. We had a perfect right to believe assertions made over an authentic signature; and although the *Grand Era* subsequently denied the charges, the *Iberville News* of September 14, contains letters repeating the same charges, and repudiating the principal part of the pretended letter from "Jerry Williams." Our course in reference to the whole matter will be dictated by the issue of the contest as between Mr. Burch and the Iberville folks, and not for an instant by the childish threat of complaining us to one of the proprietors of our paper, who Mr. Burch knows, never was, and is not the editor of the LOUISIANIAN. And it occurs to us that a successful escape from the horns of a dilemna which seems to us to threaten our doughty friend, will require as much attention as he can bestow on the subject. We neither specially value Mr. Burch's smiles, nor fear his frowns. The approval of his pigmy mightiness adds no cubit to our stature; and his rod *in terrorem*, when the responsible editor comes home is silly. Poor fellow! we mock your threats, and defy you to procure the faintest scintilla of a change in the attitude which W. G. Brown has assumed towards J. Henri Burch in this matter. We have no animosity in the dispute, and will wait developments.

THE DANALDSONVILLE CHIEF.—A new Republican paper, and neatly got up, has just put in its first appearance, and we gladly place it among our exchanges. Mr. Linden E. Bentley is the proprietor and editor. Mr. Bentley is well known as the talented young editor of the St. James *Sentinel*, which position he recently resigned in consequence of a difference of opinion between himself and the proprietor. The salutatory of the *Chief* as may be expected merely reiterates its editor's well known sentiments, and pledges the consecration of every editorial ability he may possess to make his paper valuable. The first number is lively and well arranged, and we wish it a prosperous career.

The New Orleans *Times* has this to say with reference to the accusations against Governor Warmoth by Mr. Walsh:

In justice to Governor Warmoth, we feel bound to publish the following emphatic denials of certain imputations made against him in Mr. Walsh's card, published in Sunday's *Times*. In doing so, we think that all such charges ought to be either proved or abandoned, and that no citizen or public official ought to be subjected to dishonoring accusations unless upon evidence amounting at least to a showing of probable cause:

But Mr. Walsh is correct in the estimate he puts upon a good memory. He must have supposed the world has forgotten the notorious facts of recent histories, or he would not have ignored the well known fact that the Governor was not dismissed the army for cowardice, but was honorably discharged from it for physical disability; that he was most honorably acquitted of the charge of embezzling Government funds while Treasury agent at Galveston; that the slander that he had once extorted a dollar a head from black men for his individual use was exploded by a resolution of a Republican convention, in the Orleans Theatre, in 1865. The money (only about $1100) was a voluntary contribution to pay the expenses of a representative to Washington, to urge upon the consideration of Congress the true Republican theory that the State Government of Louisiana had lapsed, and that in its territorial form, the right of universal suffrage should be recognized. Governor Warmoth was selected as that delegate, and his expenses were three times the amount he received.

As for his having stolen, robbed and plundered the people of one million of dollars, the essence of Mr. Walsh's card is that Mr. Walsh and his friends were unable to bribe the Governor to permit them to obtain wrongfully from the State any amount. That the judiciary is not used to further the individual purposes of the Governor, is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Walsh is not restrained of his liberty and under indictment. And the declaration that the Governor has insulted women and profaned religion, is doubtless a figure of speech employed by Walsh to point a moral and adorn a tale—a tale, too, noticeable for its inconceivable absurdities and illogical statements.

☞ On Tuesday last some maliciously funny fellow applied a lighted match to the escaping gas from a leaking pipe, which had been exposed for the purpose of stopping the waste, and caused such a combustion that for a time there seemed some apprehension that Summerfield's invention was at work in burning up—the atmosphere; but it didn't do any harm fortunately.

☞ AT A DISCOUNT.—The iron building at the head of Canal street though advertised for sale cannot find a purchaser. So the Council will have to remove it at its own expense. "What will they do with it?"

## FALSTAFFS CATECHISM.

(From Shakspeare.)

"Well tis no matter honor pricks me on. Yea, but how if honor prick me off when I come on? How then? Can honor set to a leg? No. Or an arm? No. Or take away the grief of a wound? No. Honor hath no skill in surgery then? No. What is honor? A word. What is in that word honor? Air. A trim reckoning!—Who hath it? He that died o' Wednesday. Doth he feel it? No. Doth he hear it? No. Is it insensible then? Yea, to the dead. But will it not live with the living? No. Why? Distraction will not suffer it. Therefore I'll none of it. Honor is a mere scutcheon, and so ends my catechism.

To the latter end of a fray . . . . . .
Fits a dull fighter. . . . . .

Colonel Lowell has been interviewed too in the North. He comes in at the fag end of the affair and is particularly careful in what position to place the Postmaster. The repudiation of all responsibility both for theuse of the United States Court Room, and the United States troops, being now made by all hands, except Marshal Packard and Deputy Collector Herwig, it remains to be seen what means the President will adopt to prevent a recurrence of such outrages, and secure Republicans against similar impositions.

## THE WARMOTH DELEGATION IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Several members of the Louisiana delegation appointed by the Warmoth wing to visit President Grant, now in Boston, have had a conference with Gov. Claflin, chairman of the Republican National Committee. The alleged outrages of Federal officials in New Orleans are duly represented. The impression here is that the conduct of Messrs. Casey, Packard and others was totally unjustifiable. It is believed that President Grant will immediately remove the guilty officials unless he decides to accept the responsibility of their acts.

A prominent Republican of this State, states that the last outrages committed by Federal officials, in calling the convention in the Customhouse, if attempted in Boston, would be sufficient to cause a popular revolt, and that the people would go to Boston Common first and hold their convention there. The committee express much gratification with their reception East.—*Picayune.*

## EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT.

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. FRANKLIN J. HERRON.—To the petition of the Attorney General, proceeding under the intrusion act, Gen. Herron has filed the following answer:

Now comes the defendant, F. J. Herron, and for answer says: That he denies all the allegations of plaintiff's petition not herein specially admitted.

He avers that he holds the office of Secretary of State by appointment of the Governor, that he was so appointed after the suspension of the informer and plaintiff, George E. Bovee, by the Governor, for malfeasance in office; that the Governor was empowered and authorized to make such suspension and appointment of respondent on the following grounds:

1. That the said George E. Bovee had violated the law and oath of office in this: In taking a paper purporting to be a bill incorporating the Crescent City Water Works Company, prepared by Oscar J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and ex-officio President of the Senate, and George W. Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, or by some other person to respondent unknown, and certifying that the same had been presented to the Governor of the State for his approval, on the 25th of February, 1871, and that the legal time for the same had elapsed before the adjournment of the Legislature without the return of the same to the house in which it had originated, and that thus the bill had become a law, without the approval of the Governor, from lapse of time, when the said Bovee knew that such was not the fact, and that he was certifying to that which he knew to be untrue, in this: That the paper was not the bill passed by the Legislature, enrolled by the proper committee, and signed by the proper officers, as such original bill, but that the same was an original paper, purporting to be a copy of the original from which it was made, and with which it was never compared.

2. That at the time he, the said Bovee, gave such certificate, he knew that the original and only bill passed by the Legislature, was in the possession of the Governor, who had refused to approve, and intended to veto the same, at the next meeting of the Legislature.

3. That said Bovee knew when he gave the said certificate, and so the fact is that the said original bill was not presented to the Governor for his approval five days before the adjournment of the Legislature, and that the same was not entitled to become a law through any approval or action of his whatever.

4. That the said Bovee certified that the said charter of the Crescent City Water Works Company had become a law, when he knew that such was not the case, contrary to the will, consent and approval of the Governor, and with the fraudulent intent to injure the State, and to endeavor to make that a law which did not have the legal sanction for that purpose.

That the said improper, illegal and unjust conduct of said Bovee gave the Governor, who is charged with the conservation and enforcement of the laws, the right to suspend him, and put respondent in his place, until the meeting of the Legislature in January next.

On motion of counsel, the Court has appointed September 27th as a special term in which to try the above cause.—*N. O. Times.*

## IBERVILLE.

☞ The following communication from Mr. William Martin, Parish Coroner, and the second largest colored tax-payer in the parish of Iberville, fully explains itself.—EDITORS NEWS.]

PLAQUEMINE, Sept. 9, 1871.

*To the Editors of the Iberville News:*

GENTLEMEN—Having been called upon by Mr. Jerry Williams and others to make a true statement of a conversation which took place between myself, Elder Burch, Jerry Williams and Hannabal Augustus, I cheerfully accede to the request, first stating that Mr. Williams' account of the interview was, in the main, correct.

In the course of the conversation Elder Burch said that there was a great difference between himself and his son; that he was trying to gain souls for God, while his son was teaching souls for the devil. Elder Burch then said that he (J. Henri Burch) was in the Legislature, and that body was so corrupt that he could not take part with either side; that he differed with his son's politics, because he was trying to force himself on the people, and that he would not turn his hand over to elect him. I do not think the Elder will deny the truth of this statement.

WM. MARTIN.

THE FOURTH WARD CLUB had an election last Monday evening, and unanimously elected by ballot Mr. R. C. Howard, President, after which the Club met, its new presiding officer in the Chair! The club passed a preamble and resolutions deploring the holding of office in the ward by enemies of Republicanism, and requesting the removalof avowed Democrats from positions of trust and emolument under the City Administration and the appointment of known and useful Republicans in their stead. Copies have been presented to the Administrators concerned, and to the Governor, requesting his co-operation in the effort.

## MILITARY BALL AT LONG BRANCH.

HOW MAJOR GAUL AND CAPT. WATKINS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA DIDN'T ATTEND.

(Boston Correspondence of the Salem Gazette.)

The State House, for a day or two past, has been in a roar, almost (I was about to say quite) from the dome away down to the basement. Our genial friend, the faithful messenger, and Major of the Boston colored battalion, has been to the grand military and civic ball at Long Branch, and, now that he has got back, he tells the story of his experiences with an inimitable grace and a keen relish for its humorous aspects. I must tell you about it.

As the tale is narrated to me, the proprietor of the "Continental," at Long Branch, who of course keeps a fashionable and very nice establishment, has not done a profitable business this season. So a ball was got up for the purpose of replenishing his coffers. My informant says that Jim Fisk was the ruling spirit of the occasion, though his name was omitted from the list of managers from prudential reasons, it having been found on one or two similar occasions to work prejudicially in a financial aspect. There are a great many designations, you know, to these charity movements. When one takes the form of an Irish raffle, the ticket usually reads: "A raffle for the benefit of Denis O'Raffety," etc., but in the higher grades of society the invitations take the form of saying "complimentary to," etc; but you must know that it is all the same thing—none the less a charitable undertaking because the beneficiary has had a less prosperous business run than was expected, and none the more so because he may have been an unfortunate Irish laborer who may have had the misfortune to break his leg.

Well, in order to make the Long Branch affair a success, an effort was made to bring in the glace and glitter of gold lace and the Adjutant General's reports of the surrounding States were hunted up, and invitations, among others, were sent to the commissioned officers of the Massachusetts militia. Among these happened to be our stalwart friend, Major Lewis Gaul, and Capt. James B. Watkins of Co. A., both the only commissioned officers of the Second Battalion of Infantry, which, as you must know, *is* a colored organization. Now, as luck would have it, out of the military celebrities of this good Commonwealth, *the only two who accepted the invitation were Major Gaul and Capt. Watkins!* And the Major says he had no thought of going till the last moment, and then did so more out of deference to some of his men than anything, for they thought the civility ought to be acknowledged in that way.

That there was no reason to believe that the invitation could have fallen into Major Gaul's hands by mistake is shown by the fact that it came with other announcements and invitations, of which we subjoin literal copies:

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Long Branch, August 10, 1871.

The guests of the Continental Hotel, and friends of Mr. William B. Borrows, will give a Grand Civic and Military Ball at the above Hotel on the evening of Monday, the 28th inst. Col. James Fish, Jr., has kindly tendered the services of the entire Ninth Regiment Band, which will, on this occasion, for the first time, number two hundred pieces, and include the artistes now daily expected to arrive from Europe, with new and original music. Cards of invitation will be forwarded you in a few days.

ROBERT F. STOCKTON,
WM. M. FLIESS,
For the Committee.

Eight days after came the promised invitation, elegantly executed in lithograph, on a card five by seven inches in diameter, and accompanied by a smaller card of admission, which read: "Admit Major Lewis Gaul and ladies." The following was the form of words:

"The pleasure of your company is requested to the Grand Civic and Military Ball to be given at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, complimentary to Mr. W. B. Borrows by his guests and friends, on Monday evening 28th August, 1871.

To Major Lewis Gaul and Ladies.

Appended were the names of the "General Committee," thirty-eight in number, and including an uncommonly imposing array of republican nobility—his excellency

Gov. Randolph of New Jersey heading the list, Gov. Hoffman's name appearing about in the centre, and Gen. Burnside's, ex-Gov. Sprague's, etc., embellishing the list at suitable intervals. There was also appended the following :

"Guests are requested to appear in full evening dress -- military guests in full uniform."

Uniformed and equipped, the Major and Captain arrived and reported in the open entry, where guests first appeared, and, in response to a civil summons, Mr. Burrows, the beneficiary, came forth. If the scene was half equal to the Major's description of it, it certainly was a sight worth seeing. On beholding the complexion of the military guests, the narrator says, the host was quite overcome and extended his hand with an effort. By the time he came to Capt. Watkins he was leaning upon a support with his right hand and his left hand was raised weakly, to go through the conventional ceremony. The Major thinks that if there had been one more guest of the same complexion in the line, it would have finished him. Fisk, Jr., who next appeared, was even more overcome, raised his hands to his head, and finally turned around and sought another atmosphere with the support of a friend upon each side of him. By this time, the new arrival was pretty well noised around, and an uproar was created in the committee. It had the effect, however, of developing the courtesy and good sense of many of the guests, for every attention was paid to the Major and Captain, who were escorted over the establishment, and introduced to and courteously received by ladies who had no thought of fainting. Aside from the action of the committee, the Major heard nothing detrimental to the standing of himself and friend, except what came from a snobbish fellow who was heard to say—"My God, if it has come to this, I'd better go home and take off my uniform." This, however, was quite offset by the more friendly utterance of another stranger, who, at about the time of proffering attentions to make the colored people enjoy themselves, was heard to say, "Is this what the committee are making such a d——d fuss about? These men are a good deal better looking than——," etc.

During all this time the committee had been holding a consultation, the result of which was that Major Gaul and Captain Watkins were sent for to go to a room whether they were conducted by a waiter. The committee had evidently been considering the subject here, and, as the two guests came in at one door, all the committee save the chairman, Robert Rennie, Esq., of Long Branch, retreated by another. Mr. Rennie acted in the absence of Robert F. Stockton, who had been announced as the chairman. After stammering and awkwardly endeavoring for twenty minutes, more or less, to come to the pith of the message agreed upon, he came at last to the subject. "The fact is there must have been some mistake." "To tell the truth the tickets must have been sent as a joke." But the guests knew better than that. "The fact is we would like to have you enjoy yourselves about here, but we cannot admit you to the hall." At this point the Captain suggested that they had not expected to dance. "Yes, but—a—a—it would be annoying to the ladies; and, besides, General Grant is expected to be here, and he wouldn't like it."

"General Grant?" replied the amused Major, nothing daunted, "Oh, I've been in company with him, and if he is here I think he will know me."

"Oh, no, he isn't here now; he lives two miles away, but he's expected."

Of course, the point was not further pressed. But wasn't this a providential escape from something terrible? Just imagine Fisk, Jr., in company with a colored major in the Massachusetts militia. How his reputation would have suffered!

[*New National Era.*


W. H. MARKHAM, St. Louis. C. W. BURT, New Orleans.

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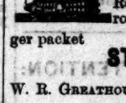

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, Frebruary 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and orgaiznation may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY, Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitently.

Most Respectfully, H. M. TURNER, President Ga. State Convention.

MACON, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

*Alabama*—Hon. James T. Rapier.

*Arkansas*—Hon. J. T. White.

*Delaware*—Howard Day, Esq.

*Florida*—Hon. Johnnthan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.

*Georgia*—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.

*Kentucky*—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.

*Louisiana*—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.

*Maryland*—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.

*Mississippi*—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarbrough.

*North Carolina*—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.

*South Carolina*—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardoza, Secretary of State.

*Tennessee*—Abram Smith, Esq. Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.

*Texas*—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.

*Disirict of Columbia*—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE,
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| 1 prize of | 6,000 is | | 6,000 |
| 1 prize of | 5,000 is | | 5,000 |
| 1 prize of | 4,000 is | | 4,000 |
| 1 prize of | 3,000 is | | 3,000 |
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## THE STUDY OF HYGIENE.

The subject of hygiene has two aspects: that of an empirical art, the art of preserving health, which is founded upon common sense and the obvious dictates of experience; it is also to be regarded as a science which consists of a knowledge of the conditions of health and the causes of disease. Art is an affair of rules for the guidance of practice; science goes a step further back—it establishes the principles which underlie and shape the rules, and make action intelligent and effective. Art being older than science, and growing out of men's earlier and ruder strivings, historic hygiene will be the record of the first attempts of individuals and communities to carry out sanitary regulations. As an art, hygiene was carried to a high pitch by various of the older nations! The Jewish economy embodied many careful and wise directions for guarding the health. "It is to the strict observance of these sanitary regulations that one of the best known writers on hygiene of the present day, M. Michel Levy, does not hesitate to ascribe the singular immunity of the Jewish race in the midst of fearfully fatal epidemics; which immunity was so marked in the Middle Ages that it brought upon them accusations the most absurd, persecutions the most atrocious." Again, the water supply of Rome afforded an astonishing exemplification of hygienic value attached to that agent, and of the resources by which it was made available on an immense scale by the Roman people. Frontinus, writing A. D. 92, informs us there were nine large aqueducts by which water was brought into Rome, besides some smaller channels. These aqueducts, several of which were covered, were of great length, one being 42, one 49, and another 59 miles long. Frontinus, who was controller of the aqueducts, gives the measurements of their carrying capacity, which has been computed to be equal to a stream twenty feet wide by six feet deep, at a fall six times as rapid as that of the river Thames. The supply appears to have been equivalent to more than 332,000,000 gallons per day, or assuming Rome to have contained a million of inhabitants it was 332 gallons per head per day; certainly a luxurious allowance of this important element. The drainage system of Rome was correspondingly extensive. This was truly grand, and the ancients are entitled to large credit for reducing the little knowledge they had upon hygienic subjects to efficient practice.

But in becoming a science in modern times hygiene was greatly widened in scope and multiplied in its protective resources, for with the increasing knowledge of nature came a better understanding of the causes of disease and increasing power of prevention. Men do undoubtedly live in ignorance of the laws of life, but that is only a fraction of the truth of the case; the fatal half of it is that they also die from ignorance. Hygiene is therefore an affair of knowledge, and of knowledge so familiar that it becomes an unconscious guide of the conduct. It is the high claim of scientific education that, if properly organized, a knowledge of the conditions of health and of the causes of disease will be its necessary outcome. Dr. Corfield, Professor of Hygiene in University College, London, in a late address thus sums up the subjects which must be understood for the efficient prevention of disease: "To this end we must study all the agents of whatever kind which modify the health of man. We must study man himself as regards his constitution, age, sex, habits, professions, etc. And again we must study all the modifications of the conditions in which man is placed, all alterations of the medium in which he lives, all the effects of various soils, of the proximity of seas, of the state of the water supply, the action of the various kinds of food and drinks, and of the narcotic stimulants used so much all over the world; of exercise, mental and bodily; and in fact all the agencies by which the health of man may be impaired and his life shortened. We must therefore call in the aid of all the physical and natural sciences; and, taking their data for axioms, proceed to the solution of the all-important and difficult problems which the study of the science of health presents to us."—*Galaxy.*

—"Oh, grandma!" cried a mischievous little urchin, "I cheater the hens so nicely just now. I em your gold breads, and they thought they were corn, and ate them up as fast as they could."

## FUN AND FANCY.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.—A notorious scamp was once brought before a Onondago Justice of the Peace. He was accused of having "come the strap game" over a native. The portly Judge wishing to decide understandingly, asked to see a sample of his skill. The party instantly produced a leather strap, gave a scientific whisk across the table and remarked:

"You see, Judge, the quarter under the strap?"

"What!" interrupted the dignified functionrry, "do you mean to say there is a quarter there?"

"Sartin," was the reply.

"No such thin," said the old Justice.

"I'll go you a dollar on it," exclaimed the prisoner.

"Agreed," said the Justice.

With the accustomed adroitness the strap was withdrawn, when, lo! there was a quarter.

"Well," said the astonished Shallow, "I should not have believed it if I had not seen it with my own eyes. Here is your dollar for gambling, contrary to the statute, in such cases made and provided.

The elongated countenance of the gambler required no additional evidence to testify his appreciation of the sell.

—Happy bridegroom: "More money, madam! more money! have you forgotten that "my" money has brought everything you possess—the very dress you stand in? "Fair Bride—" "No sir; nor have I forgotten that your money has bought what stands in it!"

—A Yankee paper says, in an obitnary notice, that "the deceased had been for several years a director of a bank, notwithstanding which he died a christian and universally respected.

"The last word" is the most dangerous of infernal machines. Husband and wife should no more strive to get it than they would struggle to get possession of a lighted bombshell.

—In chasing an annoying dog the other day, a Portland man ran against a clothes line, which widened his mouth and extracted two teeth without pay, and he didn't catch the dog either.

—The editor of the Atlanta *New Era*, having had his umbrella stolen, makes the following liberal proposition: "If the gentleman who now owns it will call at this office, it will afford us much pleasure to present him with a small piece of the handle broken off a short time ago. He can have it glued on at a trifling expense, and the umbrella will then be as good as a new one."

—A man and his wife riding near a railroad track at Columbus, Indiana, got into an argument as to whether they could cross the track before the train came along. She said they could, but he said "Martha it is impossible." He was correct, and they were both buried in one grave.

—Certain ladies of New England have been informed that the best way they can contribute to the world's peace is to hold theirs.

—In Chicago, it is said that suicides are so frequent that a "public stomach pumpery," open at all times, has been talked of.

—The heathen Chinee is making whisky in California by fermenting old rice and rubber shoes and things, and the revenue people are after John. The whisky made in this way is much sought after by suicides.

—The key to Darwin's theory which is ape-arent to all, is—Monkey.

—Why are women extravagant in clothes? Because when they buy a new dress they wear it out on the first day.


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CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

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**114 Carondelet St.,**

NEW ORLEANS.

*Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.*

*Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.*

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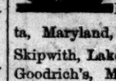
FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend

Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.



GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point-Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point, Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings.

The new and magnificent steamer

W. S. PIKE,

J. J. Brown, Master.

(In place of steamer Natchez,)

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JNO. JANNEY, Agent,
150 Common Street.

**ST. PHILIP STORE,**

**230 ROYAL ST., CORNER. ST. PHILIP,**

New Orleans.

**B. A. CHIAPELLA,**

—CASH DEALER IN—

**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, TRIMMINGS AND HATS,**

AT AUCTION PRICES

*WALTHAM WATCHES.*

*THE BALANCE WHEEL*

OF A

**WALTHAM WATCH**

BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

*MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.*

*It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.*

**A Genuine Waltham Watch**

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

**A Genuine Waltham Watch**

CONTAINS

*5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.*

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

**Watches have seven Jewels.**

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

**A Genuine waltham Watch**

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

*GREAT ADVANTAGE;*

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a *Trifling Expense.*

**A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH**

Is made with special reference to

*DURABILITY*

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

**A Waltham Watch**

*WILL RUN FAITHFULLY*

**FOR MANY YEARS.**

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

**ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,**

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

***Write for it as follows:***

*Messrs. Howard & Co.,*
*No. 785 Broadway, New York:*

*Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in* THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

**Refund the Money.**

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more,

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

**Special Notice.**—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

HOWARD & Co.
*Jewellers and Silversmiths,*
No. 785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

*RAILROADS.*

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

**St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.**

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

**And all Points North, East and West.**

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

**NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.**

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

**Monday, November 21, 1870,**

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

**Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.**

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

**TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:**

**The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.**

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

**The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,**

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

**The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily,**

**at 5 P. M.**

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

**Time to New York, 70 Hours.**

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.

Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. G. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
R. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent,

*WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS*

**Paul Cranzin.**

***DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,***

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all alcases and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

Paul Cranzin,
112 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
Feb. 16 1y

$5 GOOD $8

**WATCHES**

AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock, for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable or accurate time, durable, and of the lates style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co., to return Goods or Cash, which will secure puamptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found. A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

**The Oride Gold Watch,**

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.; also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

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Importers of Watches, etc.
Established 1857. 86 Nassau St., N. Y.
No. 34-tf.

*GROCERIES, PRODUCE &c.*

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**GIGNAC AND JOURDAIN,**

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ALWAYS ON HAND

Choice, Groceries, Coffee, Tea, Provisions, Wines and Liquors.

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Orders promptly attended to.

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**MERCHANDISE, FLOUR AND PROVISION BROKER,**

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***MARKHAM & BURT,***

Importers and Jobbers of

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NEW ORLEANS.

G. CASENAVE.

**UNDERTAKER**

**68 Bourbon Street**

*NEW ORLEANS.*

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

*DRY GOODS, CLOTHING &*

*JOSEPH H. WILSON'S*

**DRY GOODS**

**EMPORIUM,**

168....CANAL STREET,....168

**FIRST FLOOR:**

DRY GOODS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

**SECOND FLOOR:**

LADIES ROOM FOR SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

**THIRD FLOOR:**

CARPETS, MATTING AND RUGS.

A visit to the store will repay any persons wishing to buy cheap and elegant goods.

**B. T. Walshe.**

110....CANAL STREET....101

Near St. Charles,

*NEW ORLEANS, LA.*

**MEN'S AND BOYS'**

***SHIRTS.***

(OF HIS OWN MAKE)

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S

**CLOTHING.**

**MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER**

**Every Article Marked in Plain Figures.**

Goods sold on "one price" system, and any article purchased which fails to give satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.

☞ Moderate Prices and Fresh Stock to select from are some of the inducements offered at

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**PREMIUM SHIRT AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM**

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N. B.—Letter Orders receive prompt attention and filled C. O. D. if desired.

**$75 Every Week!**

**MADE EASY,**

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We want Smart and Energetic *Agents* to introduce our popular and justly celebrated inventions, in every *Village, Town and City in the World.*

**Indispensable to Every Household;**

They are highly approved of, endorsed and accepted by *Ladies, Physicians* and are now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.

**Every Family will Purchase One** of more of them. Something that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE.

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And all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, gives perfect satisfaction and netting

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**Rubber Clothing**

***COMPANY.***

**Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers,**

**Rubber Goods**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BELTING, PACKING & HOSE,
ENAMELED CLOTH,
PIANO COVERS,
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IRON RAILINGS FITTED UP,

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